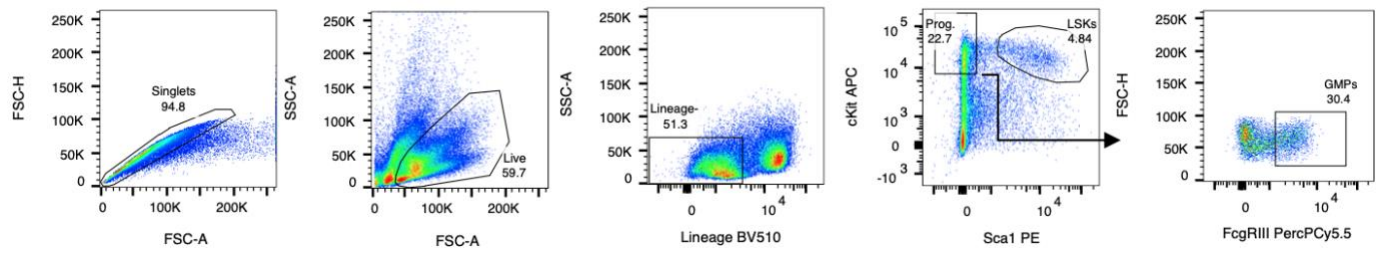


In vivo screening characterizes chromatin factor functions during normal and malignant hematopoiesis

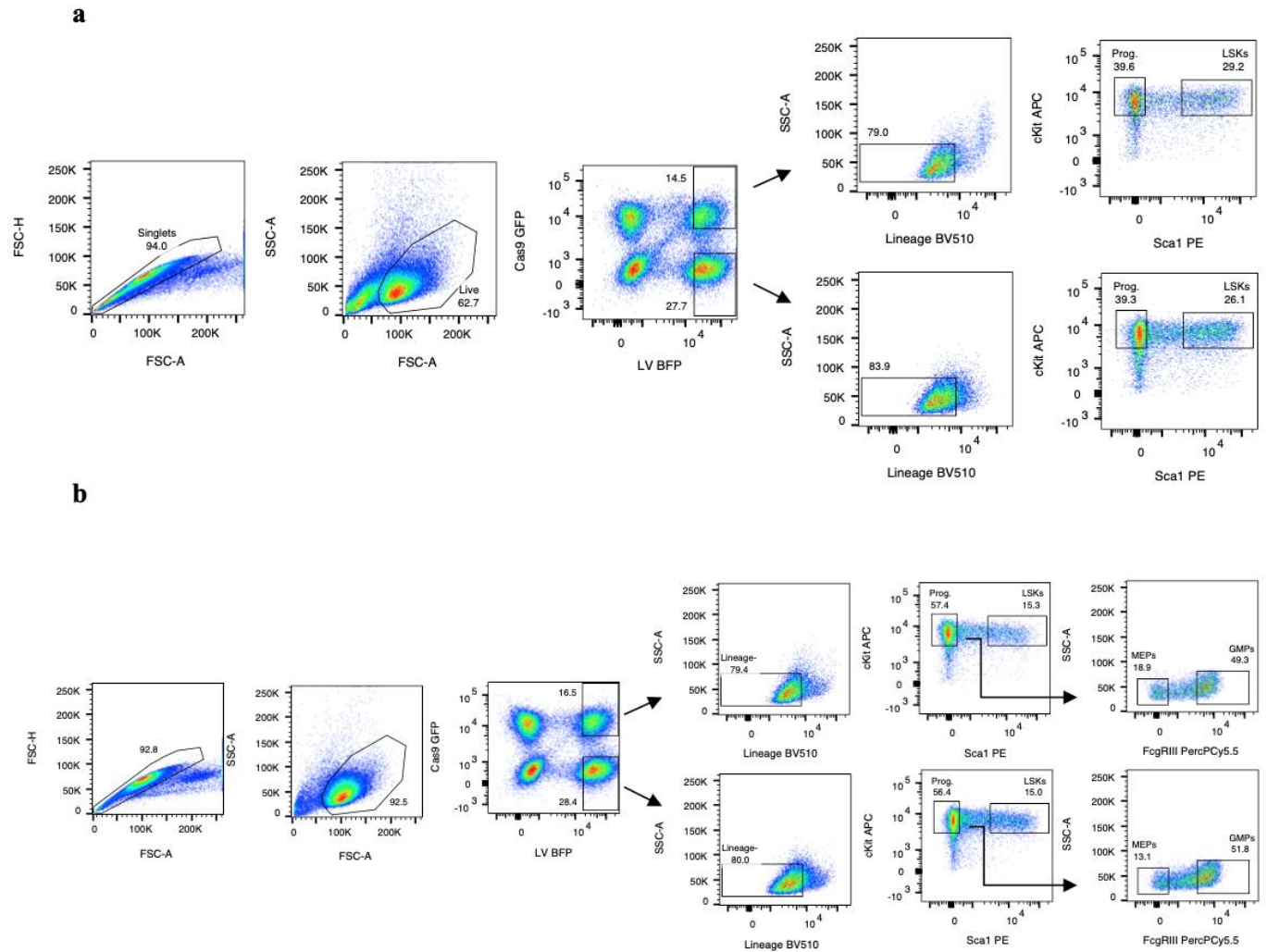
In the format provided by the
authors and unedited

Contents

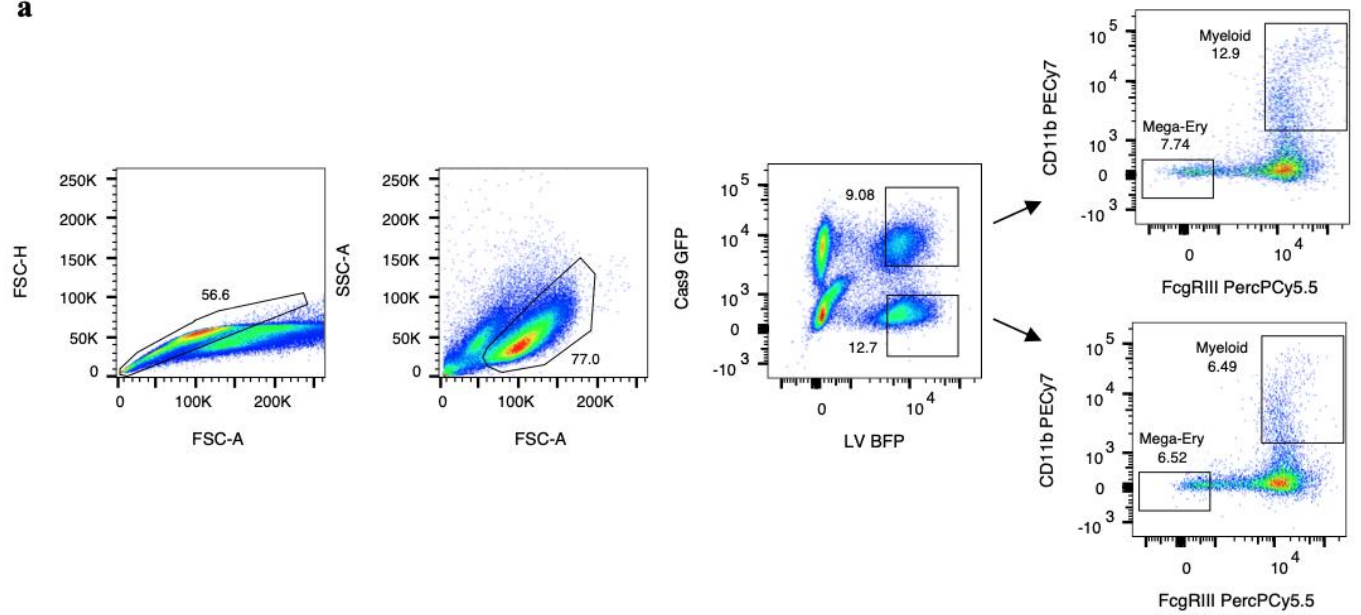
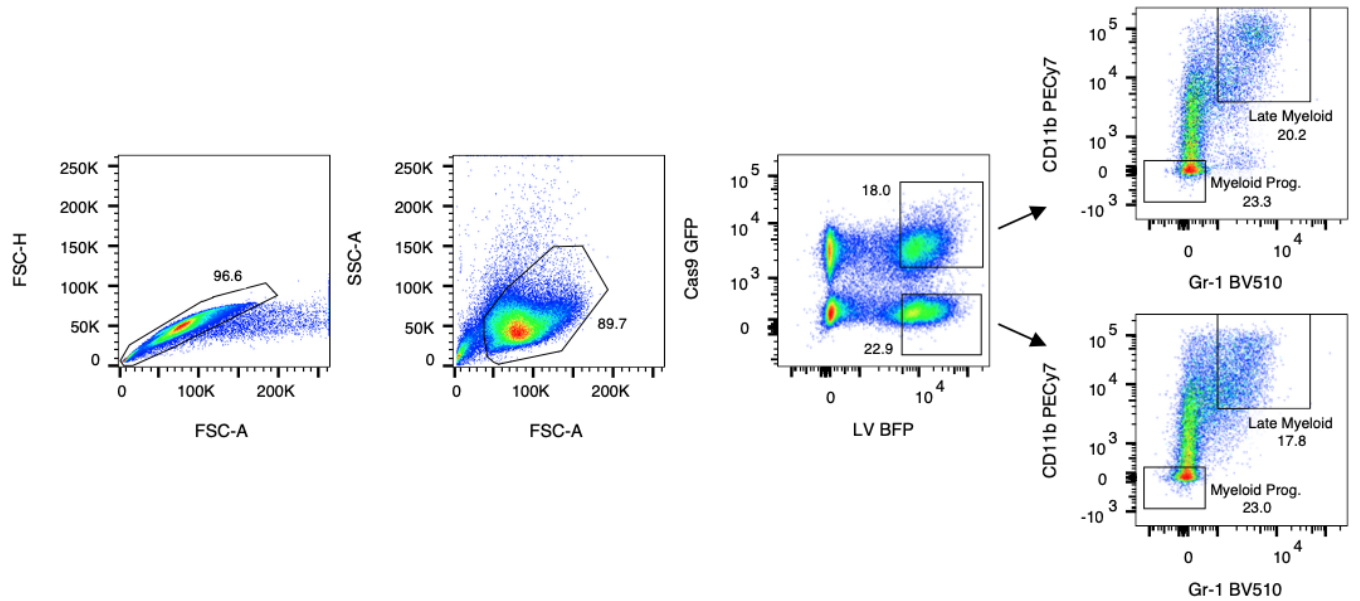
Supplementary Figures 1-7.



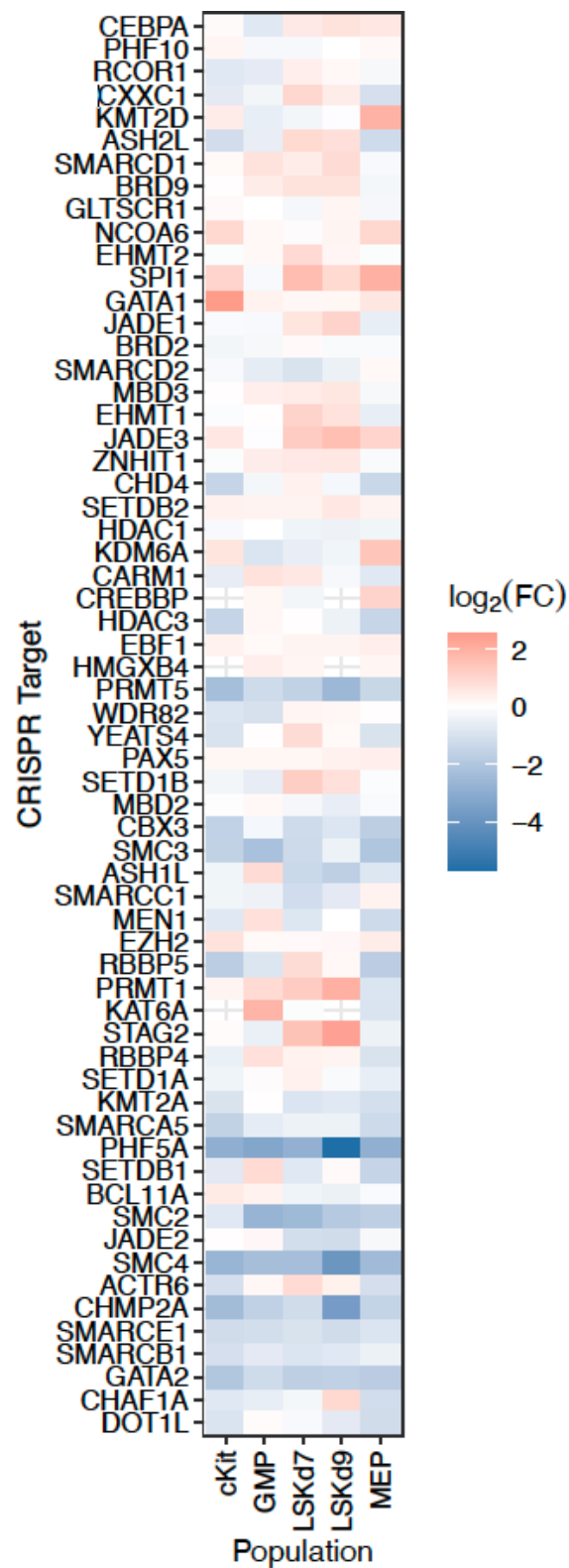
Supplementary Figure 1 | Gating strategy to isolate Haematopoietic progenitors (LSK) and Myeloid Progenitors (GMP)



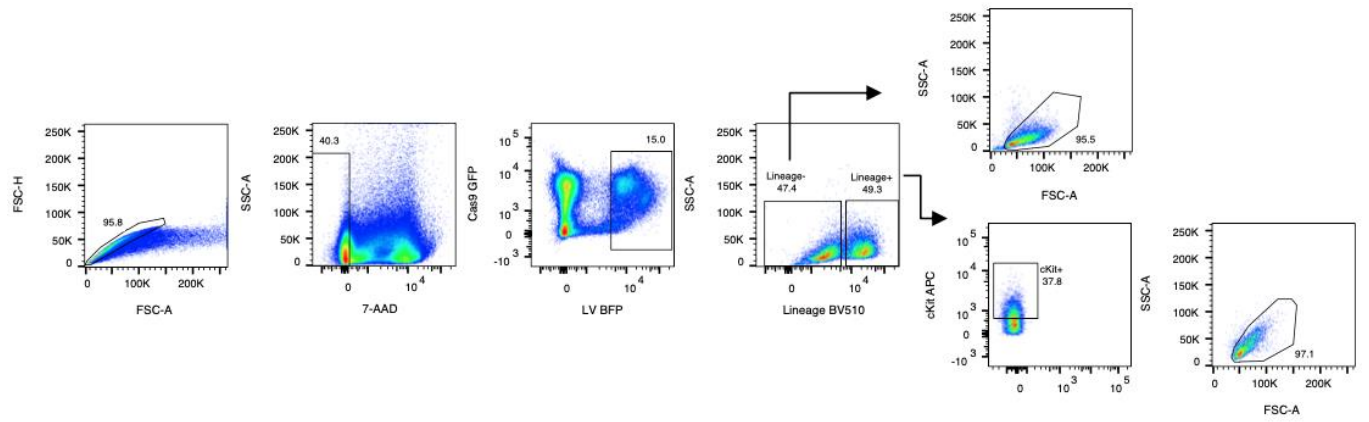
Supplementary Figure 2 | FACS Readouts for Bulk CRISPR screens. (a) Gating strategy for Self-renewal (LSK) vs Differentiation (Prog) Readout. (b) Gating strategy for Myeloid (GMP) vs Mega-erythroid (MEP)

a**b**

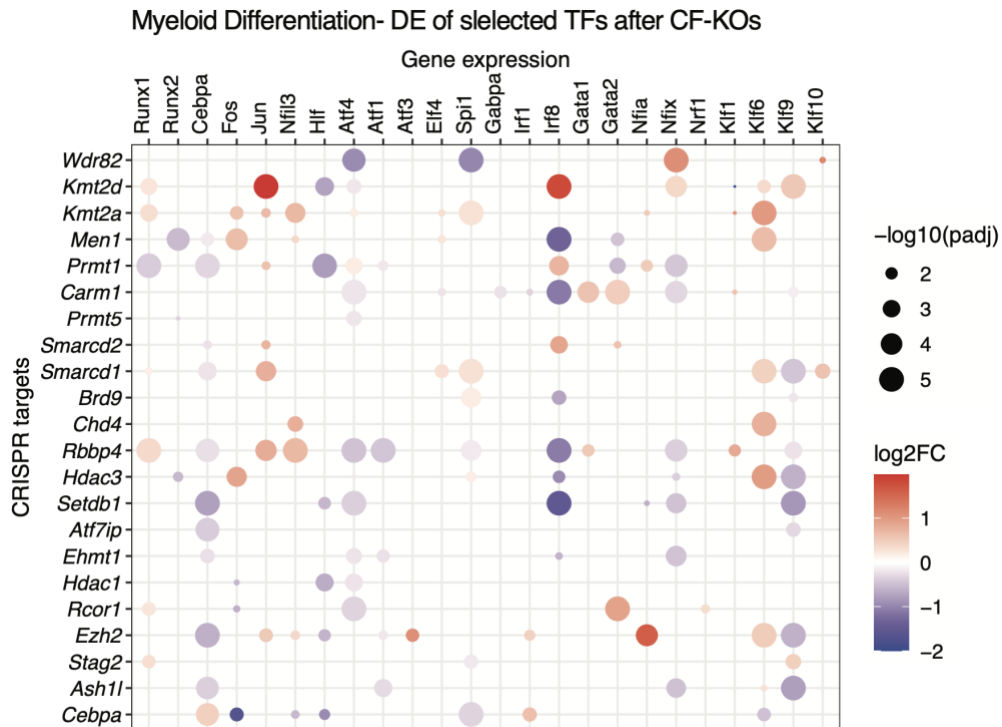
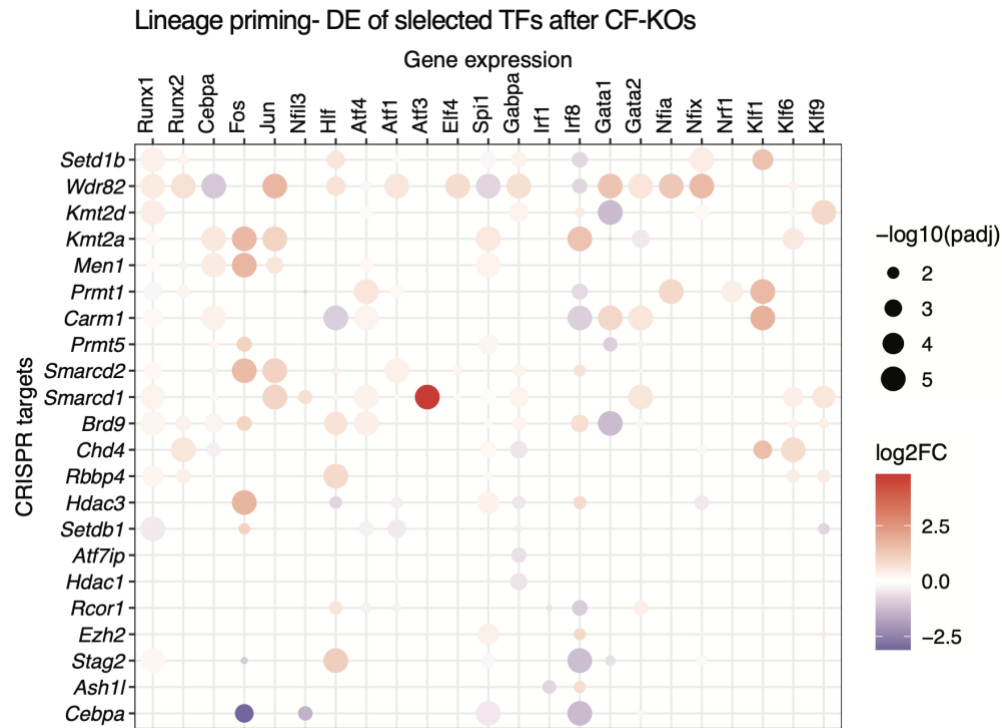
Supplementary Figure 3 | FACS Readouts for Bulk CRISPR screens. (a) Gating strategy for Myeloid Differentiation. (b) Gating strategy for Terminal Myeloid Maturation.



Supplementary Figure 4 | *Ex vivo* viability scores for CFs assessed in in vivo Perturb-seq The scores are calculated by comparing sgRNA abundances between Cas9 and Non-Cas9 fractions.

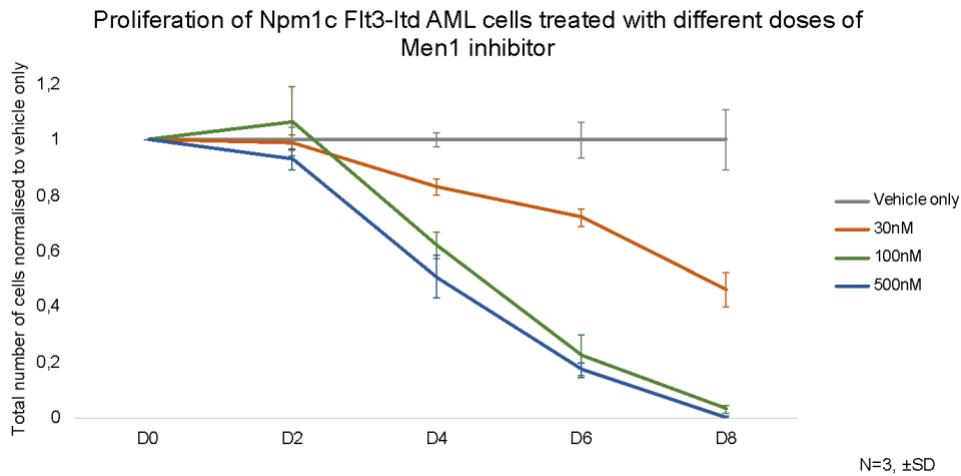


Supplementary Figure 5 | In vivo Perturb-seq gating strategy. We profiled cells derived from transplanted (GFP+), transduced (BFP+) LSK haematopoietic progenitors (gating strategy in Supplementary Figure 1) corresponding to Lineage- and Lineage+/ ckit+ gates.



Supplementary Figure 6 |In vivo Perturb-seq. Differential expression analysis of the Transcription Factors (examined in Figure 3) after CF-KOs under ex vivo lineage priming and

myeloid differentiation conditions. P-values were calculated using negative binomial mixed models from the nebula R package.



Supplementary Figure 7 | Effect of Menin inhibitor on the proliferation of *Npm1c/Flt3-ITD* leukemia cells. Cells were treated with increasing doses of the Menin Inhibitor SNDX-5613 (n=4). Error bars represent the Standard Deviation (SD).